THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

RICHMOND—PRINTED (EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY) BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS, AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM—PAID IN ADVANCE.

No. 1094.] WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13, 1803. [VOLUME XVII

Bank Notes Found.

FOUND yesterday between Shockoe warehouse and Mayo's bridge, a paper containing Bank Notes, which will be delivered to the owner on describing the notes and paying the expense of this advertisement, by applying to

John Henry.

Richmond, 7th April, 1803 [tf.]

Land for Sale,

LYING in Halifax county, (Virginia,) containing 1352 acres, situated on Ellis's and Buckskin creeks, in a mile of Cole's Ferry, on Staunton River; the soil is equal to any in that part of the country, for the culture of tobacco and every species of grain; there is a large and commodious Dwelling-House, fit for the accommodation of a large family, with all other convenient out houses, also a well contructed manufacturing Mill, capable of making flour of the first quality, under tolerable management, it is also generally supposed that there is no better seat for a country store than on this seat. For particulars apply to Mr. Hardaway Thweatt, on the premises, or the subscriber in Dinwiddie.

Henry Thweatt.

April 7, 1803. 2ll

HAY.

A QUANTITY of well cured Hay, for Sale, at 4/6 per hundred, delivered at my plantation at the New-Bridges, Chickahominy, 8 miles from Richmond.

James Govan.

Powhite, 5th April, 1803. oaw3w

NOTICE

In the matter of *Edward Broaddus*, A BANKRUPT.

THE subscribers being duly appointed assignees of the Estate and Effects, of Edward Broaddus, Bankrupt; all persons indebted to the said Bankrupt, or that have any of his Effects, are not to pay or deliver the same to any person or persons than the subscribers, or to such as shall be duly authorised by them.

HARDIN DAVIS, } *Assignees.*
THO's WHITE. }

Richmond, March 11, 1803.

By virtue of a deed of trust,

executed by Paul Thilman to Benjamin Oliver, jun. and Patrick Anderson, to secure Benjamin Toler, on account of his securityship for the said Paul Thilman, as deputy under Thomas Tinsley, late sheriff of Hanover county, will be offered for sale, at public auction, for ready money, on Wednesday the 27th of the present month, (April) at Hanover court-house, it being court day, the

TRACT OF LAND

WHEREON the said court-house stands, (subject to Mrs. Thilman's dower) containing, by estimation 700 acres, or so much thereof as will be sufficient to pay and satisfy the said Benjamin Toler £.304 2 3, with interest on £.130 thereof from the 7th July, 1081, or for any further sum of money that may appear to be due to the said Benjamin Toler, on the said day of sale, together with the costs and charges of executing the said deed of trust.

The Trustees.

Hanover, 3d April, 1803. 7t

FOR SALE,
A tract of Land,

LYING in James City and York counties, about 5 miles from Williamsburg, upon the stage road, known by the name of TARRLEY's, and containing about two hundred and sixty acres. The sale will take place before the courthouse door of James City, on the second Monday in May next, being court day. The terms of sale will be, one third of the purchase money to be paid down upon giving possession; one third in twelve months, and the remainder at the end of two years. The payments to be secured by bond, and a deed of trust upon the land, with interest from the date, if not punctually paid.

THE EXECUTORS.

Williamsburg, April 1, 1803. 3w

Bonds due at the Custom-House Richmond, in the month of April, become payable on the following days to wit:

Ship Octavia,	April 17.
Columbus,	5.
Christopher,	20.
Endymion,	28.
Lovely Lass,	28.
Alexander, (McIntosh)	10.
Sloop Little Jim,	4

Valuable Property
FOR SALE.

That well known plantation in the upper end of Hanover, called

Bulfield,

NOW containing sixteen hundred and seventy five acres, more or less. It is not necessary to say much concerning this property, for it is not supposed any person will purchase who does not first view it, I therefore invite all those who may be disposed to invest their money in land, to examine this estate. I will, however observe, that it is in tolerable order for farming, and that it has been very much improved within the last three or four years, but there is still room for and great improvements may yet be made.—There is on it a tolerable good old fashioned dwelling house, an overseer's house, negro quarters, two good barns (in one of which is Booker's Threshing Machine,) and other convenient out houses, nearly 1000 young apple trees, just beginning to bear, and 4 or 500 peach trees, all of various kinds and choice selections. Between 7 and 800 acres are cleared, the rest in woods and mostly well timbered. About 40 or 50 acres of swamp already cleared and partly ditched, designed for meadow; more than 100 acres are laid off in lots and chiefly well set in clover.

There is sown 300 bushels of forward and 50 of latter wheat, about 150 bushels of the forward wheat is on fallowed and manured land, and put in in a masterly manner, but all the rest is in the corn field, according to the Virginia system—also about sixty acres of Rye. The sale will be made with or without the wheat and rye crops, as may be agreed on, and this circumstance will regulate the surrender of possession.

I desire also to sell, between 70 and 80 valuable

Labourers,

of whom 24 are men and boys, and none very old. These will be sold in families, for on no account will I separate them.—Also about 200 head of CATTLE, of which upwards of 40 are Oxen. Ten excellent MULES, well broke to the waggon and plough; some very good work horses, and a work mare, believed to be with foal by a jack; four very good brood Mares, two of them known to be blooded, and the others believed to be so, and two are believed to be with foal by Stirling.

Six Colts, two of them will be two years old next spring, one by Spread Eagle and the other by Cormorant, out of the blooded mares; two yearling colts by Spread Eagle; also one Mule Colt.

All the stock of Sheep and Hogs, Crops of Corn and Rye, plantation Tools, Waggons, Carts, &c. &c.

To save unnecessary conversations, it is proper to observe, that the negroes, stock, &c. will not be sold until a previous sale of the land shall have taken place; or the whole will be disposed of at once to a single purchaser.

I again offer the remainder of my Richmond property for sale, consisting of a square of Lots and the Houses formerly occupied by myself, including the House in which the Loan Office of the United States is now kept. The vacant Lots adjoining Mr. Pickett. A House and Lot lately the property of Samuel M'Craw, Esq. and the House and Lot formerly occupied by the Hon. John Pendleton. Possession of the Richmond property (except the House and Lot last mentioned and the vacant Lots) cannot be surrendered until the 1st Jan. 1804, without the consent and to suit the convenience of the present occupants.

I desire likewise to sell, about 24,000 acres of

Military Lands,

In the state of Kentucky and on the N.W. of the Ohio, chiefly patented in my own name, some of which patents are now and others will soon be in my possession. From these all the information may be derived as to its situation, &c. which it is in my power to afford.

Satisfactory titles to the foregoing property will be given the purchasers according to the tenure by which I hold the same.

Although it is no part of my object to turn the property hereby offered for sale, into public funds, yet payments for any part of it will be facilitated by receiving any species of the stock of the United States, or of the Bank of the United States, or of any private Banks and Insurance Companies, so far as to accommodate purchasers. For terms apply to

John Hopkins.

Richmond, Jan. 3, 1803. tawtf

A FEW COPIES OF

Hening's Justice,

May be had at this Office, and of Mr. Pumfrey, Book-Binder and Stationer.

Shanks & MacRae,

In addition to a variety of Goods, well selected and adapted to the Fall and Winter Season,

HAVE received by the Republic Union, from Liverpool, and the Octavia, from London, the balance of their assortment, which will be sold wholesale or retail, on usual credits, and at moderate prices, to men of established punctuality.

Manchester, 19th October, 1802. tf.

To the Members of the Protestant and Episcopal Churches in Virginia.

BRETHREN,

SUBJECTS of the highest importance to our Church demand your serious consideration. We have, therefore, thought it necessary, not only to remind you, that the first Tuesday in May is the stated time for holding annual conventions in the city of Richmond, but also to urge you, not to fail in the due election of Deputies for your respective parishes, and in defining their punctual attendance. To the Vestries, and to all officiating Clergymen of our own Church, we moreover recommend, that they do, in an especial manner, endeavor to further the necessary means of attaining a full convention; and that we intreat every such Clergyman, in the great crisis of our Church, to consider it as their bounden duty, personally to attend, and assist in joint consideration upon such matters as will be laid before the convention.

James Madison, } Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Virginia.

Robt. Andrews, }
Joseph Prentis, } Members of the standing committee.
Jas. Henderson, }
C. Travis, }

WANTED,

AN active Male HOUSE SERVANT who bears a good Character. Enquire at this Office.

Feb. 16, 1803. (tf.)

The subscriber will receive proposals until the 11th of next month, for supplying at the Manufactory of Arms, near the City of Richmond, from fifty to

100 Rations,

at such times and in such quantities as may be required.

THE delivery of said rations to commence immediately after contract. A list of all the articles composing a ration, will be furnished on application to the subscriber.

John Clarke.

January 19, 1803. tf

The Subscriber

Has for Sale, Twenty Casks of

BROAD HOES,

Which he will dispose of very low, on a credit of six months.

WM. WISEHAM.

March 20, 1803. (6w)

De Witt Clinton it seems, is ashamed of his friend Mr. Osgood's petition in favour of the state prison convicts. He has come forward along with several others of his favorites to remonstrate against it. As Mr. Osgood's has had a place in the Virginia Gazette, we cannot refuse the Grand Master of the Great Band the same mark of respect.

TO THE HONORABLE
THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

THE PETITION OF THE SUBSCRIBERS, INHABITANTS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, AND NOT CONCERNED IN MECHANIC PURSUITS,

Respectfully Represents,

That your Petitioners have understood that the Legislature have been solicited to establish public Work-shops, at the expence of the State, and under the direction of its agents, for the purpose of accommodating those persons who may be thrown out of employment during a considerable period of the year, or who, from particular circumstances, have never been able to obtain any. And your petitioners—conceiving this project to be very injudicious and improper, and as having a direct tendency to injure that numerous and useful portion of our Citizens engaged in Mechanic Arts, and it being in their opinion, calculated neither to promote the prosperity of the City, nor the reputation of the U. States—remonstrate against its adoption for the following, among other reasons:—Because, if it furnishes labor to the convicts, discharged from the State Prison, and others; who have either from their want of industry, skill or virtue, been unable, or unwilling, to obtain it, it may, at the same time, deprive of employment many industrious and meritorious Citizens, who will be unable to cope with institutions supported by superior capital and endowed by the bounty of the state.

Because, it is highly derogatory from the honour and justice of the State to interfere with the pursuits of private industry—to enter into a competition with its Citizens, and depreciate the fruits of their labor and skill, by the advantages which superior capital and influence will furnish.

Because, there is no necessity for the measure—no man who deserves employ, can complain of the want of it—and the proposed institution will probably divest from their present employers many useful workmen, without engaging in its service many of those who will always prefer mendicity to labor, and the wages of sin to the bread of industry—and without diminishing the number of beggars or relieving the funds of the City from heavy contributions.

Because, it will be an invitation and encouragement to discharged Convicts, and who have come into the State from various parts of the world, to continue in the City under the auspices of our government, and thus only will the City be polluted by a continual augmentation of bad or disreputable men, but the pursuits of mechanic industry will be disparaged by confounding in the same profession the worst men in society with those whose characters are pure, and who deserve better of their Country.

Because, it is the emphatic duty of every just and enlightened government to cultivate the affections of its Citizens by all reasonable and proper means, and as the proposed scheme has excited a very just and general opposition, we cannot conceive that the Legislature will countenance so great an outrage upon the public sensibility, and for the purpose of trying the efficacy of visionary projects, inflict the most serious evils upon a very great portion of our fellow-Citizens.

(Signed)

Peter Elting,	*Wm. Van Wyck,*
Jonathan Lawrence,	*John H. Sickles,*
Saml. L. Mitchill,	*Saml. Lawrence,*
Dewitt Clinton,	*Nathan Sanford,*
Isaac Ledyard,	*John Breat[illegible]*
Geo. Clinton, jun.	*A. R. Lawrence,*
Rich. Riker,	*Joseph Fay,*
John M'Kusson,	*John T. Irving,*
Jno. L. Broome,	*R. M. Lawrence,*
P. A. Schenck,	*J. Pearsee, jun.*
John Duffie,	*John Furguson,*
Daniel Smith,	*S. Van Wyck,*
John Gleston.	*Joseph D. Fay,*
Sylvanus Miller,	*Thos. Carpenter,*
S. Riker, Jun.	*R. B Norton,*
Clendening & Adams.	*John Sullivan,*
James Duffie,	*George I. Eacker,*
Dan[illegible] & N. Wells,	*A. C. Van Syck,*
M'Culen & Johnston,	*Peter Anderson,*
Wm. Hillyer,	*I. Lennington,*
Charles Duryee,	

NEW-YORK, April 4.

By the arrivals on Saturday and yesterday from England, the Editors of the New-York Gazette have received a regular series of London papers of the 1st of March inclusive; and Lloyd's list and Prices-Current to the 25th of February.

Paris papers to the 23d Feb. were received in London, which announce the meeting of the Legislative Body on the 21st. The Monitour of the 23d. contains an official view of the present situation of the Republic, prepared for the Legislative Body. This important and curious paper is signed by Bonaparte.—It embraces a variety of objects; but which our want of room obliges us to defer until to-morrow. It states that upwards of 20,000 French Manufacturers, dispersed throughout Europe, have returned to their respective vocations in the Republic—That "St. Domingo had submitted, and the author of its troubles was in the power of France: every thing, in short, announced the return of its prosperity when by a horrid disease, it was devoted to renewed calamnity: but the plague that desolated the army has now ceased its ravages, and the forces that remain in the colony, together with those which will speedily arrive, cannot fail to restore it to peace and prosperity."—That "Batavia is gradually regaining possession of the colonies restored to her by the peace; *but she ought never to forget, that France can be to her only the most useful friend, or the most dangerous enemy.*"—In speaking of the division of parties in England, it says, "One has concluded the peace, and is decidedly inclined to maintain it; while the other has sworn an implacable hatred to France; hence arises that fluctuation in opinions, and in the Senate that attitude which is at once pacific and threatning. As long as this contest of parties continues, there are certain prudential measures necessary on the part of the Republic.—*Five hundred thousand men must and will be ready to defend and avenge it.*"

The report that Spain is about to cede the Floridas to France in consideration of Parma and Piacanza being added to Etruria, has been revived on the continent with increased confidence.

The French papers contain a copy of the new Constitution granted by Bonaparte, in the character of a mediator, to the people of Switzerland. This constitution bears a federal character, and abolishes many of the ancient aristocratical privileges. The cantons are divided into three classes, viz. the Aristocratic, the Democratic, and the New Cantons. The Diet is to assemble, every year, in one of the six great towns, and is to sit for six months.

We have extracted the following from the London Courier of the evening of the 1st March;

General Kosciousko now lives in modest retirement in a country house near Paris. Since the fate of his native country was ultimately determined, it seems as if he were not the same man: his looks, formerly pale and sallow, are now fresh and healthy. He now enters with gaiety into the enjoyment of all the common pleasures of life. He has ceased to carry the snuff-box on which was painted a ship shattered by the storm, with the motto, "My poor Country." His friends and countrymen at Paris regularly celebrate the anniversary of his birthday.

On the 16th ult. as the Acasto frigate was coming to Portsmouth from Leith, she was driven by adverse winds on the French coast, when she struck on the Flemish Rocks, and afterwards dropped anchor; a boat was hoisted out with Lt. Galway, the master, and eight men, to make soundings, when she upset, and every soul perished. The ship arrived at Portsmouth on Thursday, without the least damage.

The first part of the French Civil Code was presented to the Legislative Assembly by three of the Government orators on the 23d ult. Partalis, in a long speech to the Assembly, developed the motives and explained the principles of it. The Code was ordered to be printed. The principal persons who successfully opposed it when it was last under discussion, are no longer in either of the Legislative Bodies—It will therefore probably be adopted without much opposition.

The corpse of Col. Despard, who was hung for Treason on the 21st Feb. was buried March 1: upwards of a thousand persons had collected near the house before the corpse was removed. The police officers attended, and the city marshall was in the (Pancrass) church-yard before the herse reached it. After he was buried, the crowd immediately and quietly dispersed.

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, February 21.

Execution of Colonel Despard, &c.

The sentence of the law has been carried into execution! On Saturday afternoon was received the information that the warrant for execution this morning had been made out. It was sent to the keeper of the New Goal in the Borough at six o'clock on Saturday evening, and included the names of *Colonel Despard, Thomas Broughton, John Francis, Arthur Graham, John Macnamara, John Wood* and *James Sedgwick Ratten*. The three other prisoners, *Newman, Tyndal* and *Lander*, recommended by the jury to mercy, have been respited.

As soon as the warrant for execution was received, it was communicated to the unhappy persons by the keeper of the prison, Mr. Ives, with as much tenderness and humanity as the awful nature of the case required. We believe it was expected by all—by all it was received with resignation and fortitude.—Col. Despard observed, upon its being communicated to him, that the time was short: yet he had not had, from the first, any strong expectation that the recommendation of the jury would be ef-

ceived. The mediation of Lord Nelson, the petition to the crown, were tried, but Col. Despard was convinced, as we have been informed, that they would be unavailing. From the moment of his conviction he had begun to prepare himself for that last moment that was to close all sublunary scenes upon him for ever! During the whole of the interval between the period of the passing and the executing his sentence, he behaved with composure. Much of his time was employed in writing, some in reading, the greater part with his wife, Mrs. Despard.

Soon after the warrant was received, all papers and every thing he possessed were taken from Col. Despard. He was strictly searched to discover whether he had any knife or means of self destruction concealed about him, and every thing that it was thought might enable him to put an end to his existence was conveyed out of his reach. There is no reason to suppose he had the slightest design of committing suicide; but these are the usual and necessary precautionary measures. Mrs. Despard was greatly affected when she first heard that his fate was sealed; but, yesterday, she recovered her fortitude. Accompanied by another lady, she had a last interview with him yesterday, about three o'clock. The lady wept bitterly; but Mrs. Despard, and then the Colonel, reproached her for her weakness. Mr. and Mrs. Despard bore up with great firmness, even in parting; and when she got into a coach, as it drove off, she waved her handkerchief out of the window. The other prisoners bore their fate with equal hardihood, but conducted themselves with less solemnity than Colonel Despard. Their wives, &c. were allowed to take farewell of them yesterday, and the scene was extremely distressing. Five of these men attended chapel yesterday morning—a chapel within the goal, and for its inhabitants only. Macnamara, being a Roman Catholic, did not attend; neither did Col. Despard, who has constantly refused the assistance of a clergyman.

At day light yesterday morning the dreadful, scaffold and gallows, on which they were to be executed, were erected on the top of the goal. The erection of the apparatus of death gave full information to the populace of the approaching event, and great crowds continued to arrive and retire, viewing the place the whole day. All the Bow-street patrole and many other peace officers were on duty all day and night, and the military near London were drawn up close to it.

Mrs. Despard, after having taken leave of her husband at three o'clock yesterday afternoon, came again about five o'clock; but it was thought advisable to spare the Colonel the pangs of a second parting, and she was therefore not admitted into the prison. She evinced some indignation at the refusal; and expressed a strong opinion with respect to the cause for which her husband was to suffer.

After Mrs. Despard had left the Colonel yesterday afternoon, he walked up and down his cell, seemingly more agitated than he had been at the period of taking leave of his wife. Between six and seven in the evening, he threw himself on the bed, and fell into a short sleep. At eight o'clock he awoke, and addressed one of the officers of the prison, who was with him, in these words: "Me—they shall receive no information "from me—no—not for all the gifts, the "gold, and jewels, in the possession of "the crown." He then composed himself, and remained silent.

The above expressions might induce some to suppose that endeavors had been made upon him to make disclosures.—Whether this was the case or not, we are not able to say. Sir Richard Ford was at the prison yesterday, and we believe saw the Colonel and all the other prisoners, but we have not heard that his visit had for its object to induce them to make any confessions.

After Mrs. Despard had left the Colonel, he was visited in the evening by the gentleman who had acted as his solicitor, who came to ask him where he wished to be buried? He was silent for some minutes, and at length replied, that he believed several of his countrymen were buried at Pancrass: he therefore desired to be buried there,

The clergyman of the prison, Mr. Winkworth, had several times made overtures to the Colonel to commune with him. But the Colonel always declined the clergyman's offer, politely, however thanking him. Mr. Winkworth yesterday repeated his request, but received the same answer. Mr. Winkworth wished him to accept a book from him, which he also declined. The Colonel, we understand, said, that he was not particularly attached to any form of religion, and that his time was entirely made up upon religious matters.

Most of the other prisoners, however, passed much of their time in prayer, and with the clergymen. Macnamara being a Roman Catholic, was attended by a Roman Catholic priest. Graham and two of the other prisoners, requested Mr. Rowland Hill to send a clergyman to them, which he did. They remained great part of the night in deep and earnest prayer.

When Mr. Ives went to communicate the warrant for execution to two of the prisoners, Wood and Graham, they said, that they wished to have some conversation with him. Yesterday afternoon he went to them, attended by the clergyman, Mr. Winkworth. Graham then entered into a long conversation with him, upon the motives of the meeting at the public house where they were apprehended; but we do not learn that he threw any new light upon the subject, or made any discoveries of importance.

Macnamara spent the whole of the night in prayer. The Roman Catholic priest left him at a late hour last night, and came again early this morning.—Graham, Ratten, and another, Wood we believe, were the greater part of the night engaged in a similar manner—they were dissenters. Broughton and Francis were of the Church of England persuasion. Col. Despard slept from three to half past four; the remainder of the night he passed in walking up and down his cell. The rest of the prisoners slept about two hours.

All the arrangements for the execution were settled yesterday, by Sir Richard Ford and the sheriff of Surry, with the government and the magistrates. Sir Richard Ford slept last night at Mr. Carpenter Smith's, in order to be near the prison.

At four o'clock this morning the drum beat at the Horse-Guards, for a signal for the cavalry to assemble. We understand that four regiments were on duty. Two troops of horse were stationed at the Obelisk. Others patroled the roads from the Obelisk to the Elephant and Castle, and down the Borough road. The military occupied their stations as soon as it was day light. It was not till past five o'clock that persons began to pour in any numbers along the Westminster and City Roads to Horsemonger-Lane.

About six there was a very numerous assemblage, as numerous as that narrow lane could contain. There are few houses in front of the prison; all of them, however, were crowded with spectators. The Dyer's grounds to the left of the prison were gradually filled, till at last all the parts that had a view of the scaffold were completely crammed. We suppose that twenty thousand persons might be assembled. They behaved in a very orderly manner.

At five o'clock St. George's bell tolled, and continued tolling for about half an hour.

At half past six the prison bell rang, the signal for the unlocking the cells.—Mr. Winkworth, the clergyman, and Mr. Griffith, the Roman Catholic priest, the same gentleman who attended Quigley when he was executed, came to the prison, and were immediately admitted to the prisoners.

At seven oclock five of them, Broughton, Francis, Graham, Wood and Ratten, went into the chapel; Col. Despard remaining in his cell, and Macnamara praying in his cell with the Roman Catholic priest. The five prisoners conducted themselves with much decorum in the chapel. They attended to the prayers with great earnestness, but at the same time without seeming to lose that firmness which they had displayed since their trial. Before they received the sacrament, four of them confessed they had done wrong, but not to the extent charged against them by the evidence. The fifth, Graham, said, he was innocent of the charges brought against him, but that he had attended two meetings, the second at the instigation of Francis. It was Emblyn, he added, who called on him to take him to the meeting, by Francis's desire. For some time the clergyman refused to administer the sacrament to Francis, because he persisted in declaring that he had been guilty of no crime. The clergyman said to him, "You admit that you attended meetings." He replied, "Yes." "You knew they were for the purpose of overturning the constitution and government of the country. I by no means wish you to enter into particulars—I only wish you to acknowledge generally."—Francis then smiled—it seemed to be the natural character of his countenance;—he answered 'I admit I have done wrong in attending those meetings.' The clergyman then asked each of them, "How they found themselves?" Francis, Wood, Broughton and Ratten said, "They were never happier in their lives. Graham remained silent. The sacrament was then administered to them.

The service in the chapel lasted three quarters of an hour. Before it was over, Colonel Despard and Macnamara were brought down from their cells. Their irons were knocked off, and their arms and hands bound with ropes. Despard walked up and down before the chapel door, but did not enter the chapel.—Macnamara walked about in earnest conversation with the Roman Catholic priest, and with a book in his hand.

Whilst Despard was at the door of the chapel, the sheriff, Pepper, addressed himself very humanely to him, and asked him if he could render him any service. The Colonel thanked him, and replied that he could not. The sheriff added something in a low tone of voice, which, we believe, but are not quite certain, related to Mrs. Despard. Whilst the clergyman was gone out of the chapel to prepare for the sacrament, the 5 prisoners in the chapel rose, on hearing the Colonel's irons being knocked off near the door. They asked each other—"Where is he?" and seemed anxious to see him.

After they had received the sacrament they were brought out of the chapel, and their irons were knocked off. The executioner then tied their arms and hands in the same maner as he had before bound Col. Despard and Macnamara.

Notice was then given to the sheriff that they were ready. Colonel Despard, who stood first, retired behind and motioned to Francis; who was making way for him, to go before him. The hurdle had been previously prepared in the outer court-yard. It is the body of a small cart drawn by two horses. The procession moved in the following order: The sheriff of Surry, the clergyman in his robes, Mr. Ives, the keeper, with a white wand, High constable, &c. with drawn swords. Macnamara and Graham were first put into the hurdle and conveyed to the stair case that leads up to the scaffold. The hurdle then returned, and brought Broughton and Wratten, then Wood and Francis. Last of all Col. Despard was put into it alone—Macnamara seemed intent upon the book in his hand.—Graham remained silent. Broughton jumped into the hurdle, smiled, and looked up to the scaffold. Wood and Francis both smiled; and all surveyed the awful scene with much composure. Despard shook hands with a gentleman as he got into the hurdle, and looked up to the scaffold with a smile.

As soon as they had all been conveyed in the hurdle to the staircase that leads to the scaffold, they were escorted one by one—the sheriff, Sir Richard Ford, the clergyman, Mr. Winkworth, the Roman Catholic clergyman, Mr. Griffith, preceding them. Seven coffins or shells, which had been previously placed in a room under the scaffold, were brought and placed on the platform, on which the drop is erected. A bag of saw-dust to catch the blood when the heads were severed from their bodies, was placed beside them. The block was near the scaffold.

There were about one hundred spectators on the platform. The greatest order and silence were observed.

As soon as the prisoners were placed on the cordles, St. George's bell tolled for some time. It was about half past eight when the prisoners were brought up to the scaffold one by one,

As soon as the cord was fastened round the neck of one, the second was brought up, and so on till the cords were fastened round the necks of all seven.

Macnamara was first brought up; he still held a book in his hand, and when the cord was placed round his neck he exclaimed with the greatest devotion, "Lord Jesus, have mercy on me. Oh! Lord, look down with pity upon me!"

Graham came second. He looked pale and ghastly, but spoke not.

Wratten was the third: he ascended the scaffold with much firmness.

Broughton the fourth smiled as he ran up the scaffold stairs, but as soon as the rope was fastened round his neck he turned pale and smiled no more. He joined in prayer with much earnestness.

Wood was the fifth, Francis the sixth. Francis ascended the scaffold with a composure which he preserved to the last.—Wood and Broughton were equally composed. Of all of them Francis was the best looking—tall handsome, and well made. He and Wood were dressed in soldier's uniform. The rest were in coloured cloths.

Col. Despard was brought up the last, dressed in boots, a dark drown great coat, his hair unpowered.

We had forgotten to mention before, that early this morning he desired to speak with the Sheriff and Sir Richard Ford, to whom he communicated his wish to address the spectators—They told him they had not the least objection to his carrying that wish into effect.

The Col. ascended the scaffold with great firmness. His countenence underwent not the slightest change, while the awful ceremony of fastening the rope raund his neck, and placing the cap on his head, was performing. He looked at the multitude assembled with perfect calmness. The clergyman who ascended the scaffold after the prisoners were tied up, spoke to him a few words as he passed.—The Col. bowed, and thanked him.

The ceremony of pinioning the prisoners being finished, the Col. advanced as near as he could to the edge of the scaffold, and made the following speech to the multitude:

"Fellow citizens. I come here as you see, after having served my country faithfully, honourably, and usefully, served it, for thirty years and upwards, to suffer death upon a scaffold for a crime of which I protest I am not guilty. I solemnly declare I am no more guilty of it than any of you who may be now hearing me.—But though His Majesty's Ministers know as well as I do, that I am not guilty, yet they avail themselves of a legal pretext to destroy a man, because he has been a friend to truth, to liberty, and to justice." (There was a considerable huzza from part of the populace the nearest to him: but who, from the height of the scaffold from the ground, could not, we are sure, distinctly hear what was said.) The Colonel proceeded: "Because he has been a friend to the poor and oppressed. But, Citizens, I hope and trust, notwithstanding my fate and the fate of those, who no doubt will soon follow me, that the principles of freedom, of humanity, and of justice, will finally triumph over falsehood, tyranny, and delusion, and every principle hostile to the interests of the human race. And now having said this, I have little more to add." The Colonel's mode seemed to falter a little here. He paused a moment as if he had meant to say something more, but had forgotten it.—He then concluded in the following manner—"I have little more to add, except to wish you all health, happiness and freedom, which I have endeavoured, as far as was in my power, to produce for you and for mankind in general."

The Colonel spoke in a firm and audible tone of voice—he had a sonorous one was expected. There was no public expression of approbation or disapprobation given when he had concluded his address.

As soon as Col. Despard had ceased speaking, the Clergyman prayed with five of the prisoners. Macnamara prayed earnestly with the Clergyman of his own persuation. Despard surveyed the populace and made a short answer, which we could not hear, to some few words addressed to him by Francis, who was next him.

The Clergyman now shook hands with each of them, Col. Despard bowed, and seemed to thank him as he shook hands with him. The executioners pulled the caps over the faces of the unhappy persons and descended the scaffold.—Most of them exclaimed "Lord Jesus receive our souls!"

The last and most dreadful part of the ceremony was now to be performed.—The most awful silence prevailed, and the thousands present all with one accord stood uncovered.

At seven minutes before nine o'clock the signal was given, the platform dropped, and they were launched into eternity!!!

Col. Despard had no struggle: he opened and shut his hands convulsively, he stirred no more.

Macnamara, Graham, Wood, and Wratten, were motionless after a few struggles.

Broughton and Francis struggled violently for some moments after all the rest were without motion. The executioner pulled their legs to put an end to their pain more speedily.

After hanging about half an hour till they were quite dead, they were cut down. Col. Despard was first cut down, his body placed upon saw-dust and his head on a block. After his coat had been off, his head was severed from his body by persons engaged on purpose to perform that ceremony. The executioner then took the head by the hair, and carrying it to the edge of the parapet on the right hand, held it up to the view of the populace, and exclaimed,

"This is the head of a traitor—EDWARD MARCUS DESPARD."

The same ceremony was performed at the parapet on the left hand. There was some hooting and hissing when the Colonel's head was exhibited.

The Colonel's body was now put into the shell that had been prepared for it.

The other prisoners were then cut down, their heads severed from their bodies, and exhibited to the populace with the same exclamation of—"this is the head of another traitor."

The bodies were then put into their different shells, and are to be delivered to their friends for interment.

The populace were struck with the appearance of Macnamara, who, on ascending the scaffold, bowed, many of them were acquainted with him; they pitied the situation of his wife, to whom he had been married but a short time: it was at first thought he was Col. Despard. The crowd at the entrance of Horsemonger-lane was immense—as the time of execution drew near, the people from all parts came with such force as to bear down all opposition. Those who had been in dry situations were pressed into the middle of the road where they stood almost up to their knees in mud. Several lost their shoes by the continual pushing and jostling. Many fainted both men and women—of the latter however, there were but few. While the heads were exhibiting the populace took off their hats.

The execution was over by 10 o'clock, and the populace soon after dispersed quietly. There was not the least tendency to riot or disturbance. The precautions, however, taken by Government, were certainly proper. We understand, that a sky rocket was sent to the keeper of the prison, to be let off, as a signal to the military in case of any disturbance.

The whole of the awful ceremony was conducted by Sir Richard Ford and the Sheriff, with the greatest solemnity.

We have thus discharged a most painful task, and given as full and accurate an account of the awful scene as can be given. May it be the last account of such a nature that shall appear in this or in any other paper!

The VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

—RICHMOND—

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13, 1803.

RICHMOND ELECTION.

Doctor JOHN ADAMS, a federalist, was re-elected last Monday, to represent this city in the next general assembly, by a majority of thirteen votes.

Richmond, April 8th, 1803.

MEMBERS ELECTED AS COMMON COUNCIL-MEN—VIZ.

JEFFERSON WARD.

	Votes.
John Foster, esq.	97
John Adams, do.	83
James Rind, do.	97
William Marshall, do.	90
George W. Smith, do.	135
Robert Mitchell, do.	81
Benjamin Tate, do.	86
Samuel Pleasants, do.	79

MADISON WARD.

James McClung, esq.	97
William Richardson, do.	113
Henry S. Shore, do.	103
James Brown, do.	80
Samuel Myers, do.	104
Archibald Blair, do.	87
John Brown, do.	103
Edward Carrington, do.	97

MONROE WARD.

William Duvall, esq.	71 & 2 disp.
Philip N. Nicholas, do.	74 & 2 disp.
William McKim, do.	63 & 2 disp.
William Price, do.	68 & 2 disp.
S. Greenhow, do.	65 & 2 disp.
John Pendleton, do.	65 & 2 disp.
David Holloway, do.	68 & 2 disp.
J. Bowles, do.	65 & 2 disp.

I, James Whitelaw, serjeant of the City of Richmond, do certify, that the above is a correct statement returned to me by the two deputies from Madison Ward and from Monroe Ward, and also of the poll in Jefferson Ward.

JAMES WHITELAW, Serjeant of Richmond.

We promised in our last to publish in this day's Gazette, a correct statement of the proceedings at the election held in Monroe Ward on Wednesday. We are, however, compelled to postpone this statement; for at present, having been disappointed in receiving it.

Secret Service Money.

It has long been our intention to make some remarks upon two laws passed at the late session of congress, secretly appropriating between two and three millions of dollars for secret services. We wish to have our remarks accompanied by copies of these acts, only one of which has been published. Why an act which puts into the hands of the president two millions of dollars to be disposed of at discretion, should be withheld from the public, while laws of much less importance and passed at a subsequent period of the session, are printed and published, we cannot decide. It seems to be generally supposed that the two millions have been sent to France by Mr. Monroe, and that he is to make such use of the sum, among the courtiers of the First Consul, as will procure for him a favourable reception, and for the U. States, a restoration of their violated rights. It is conjectured that the other sum of two thousand five hundred dollars appropriated in secret and which is said to be for extending the external commerce of the United States, is to take a different direction.

It would probably be be a kind of oppugnation in the nature of treason, to suspect that two millions of dollars, aided by the address and intrigue of Mr. Monroe, and backed by the sagacity and philosophy of Mr. Jefferson, could fail to procure us a new Treaty as good perhaps as the old one which we have lost: But time must be taken to accomplish it. During this time the people of the western country are cut off from the enjoyment of their rights, and are suffering great loss of property. Nor if a few thousand dollars slily slipped into the hands of some of the officers at New-Orleans would induce them, by some cunning collusion, to admit our produce for a month or two, during the high waters of the spring until Mr. Monroe can have time to return with his new treaty, the whole object would be very snugly accomplished. What, then, can be more probable than that the two thousand five hundred dollars are to be applied in this way? This conjecture is rendered the more probable by a profound and misterious paragraph in the Aurora, which says: "It is reported that capt. Lewis, the president's private secretary, is to proceed in a few weeks on a journey towards our south western frontier and that its object is of a political nature." Should this journey prove successful, we may expect shortly to hear that our produce is again admitted into New-Orleans, according to treaty.

Whenever our rulers shall condescend to indulge us with a sight of the act appropriating the two millions, we shall resume this subject, and relate some interesting particulars connected with the passage of the law. (Gaz. U. States.)

"MARRIED—on Thursday the 7th inst. Mr. WILLIAM DAWSON, (Baptist Preacher) aged about 60, to Mrs. PHILADELPHIA DUNSCOMB, widow of Major Andrew Dunscomb, dec. late of this city."

——, on Saturday evening last, Mr. THOMAS P. MANSON, Printer, to Miss MARTHA BASS—both of this City.

Mr. DAVIS,

YOU will oblige by giving place to the following in your paper of to-morrow. D. HOLLOWAY.

April 12, 1803.

THE Examiner of the 2d instant, contains the following in the form of a communication respecting the author of Pelopidas. "The Recorder is mistaken in supposing that 'Pelopidas' is "written by the editor of the Examiner. "The editor of that paper knows as well "as any other person that editors are "not answerable for the anonymous "pieces which appear in their papers. "The writer of those essays writes the "present article. He is always willing "to acknowlege himself in an error "when convinced that he is so."—But from the following correspondence the public will perceive without any comment, what reliance is to be placed upon the declarations of the Examiner.

SIR,

I AM informed by the office boys, that you called at the Examiner's office yesterday during my absence. I am that sorry I was not there; however can readily guess the object of your visit. To save the trouble of further inquiry, I now inform you that I am the author of "Pelopidas," which appeared in yesterday's paper. If your purpose is gentlemanly satisfaction, you cannot doubt that I am prepared to give it. If on the contrary it should be a regular attack on my person, I am equally prepared to resist that kind of violence.

SKELTON JONES.

David Holloway.

SKELTON JONES, one of the Editors of the Examiner.

SIR,

YOUR note was handed to me this m nent unsealed, in which you have acknowlegded yourself the author of Pelopidas. When I called at the office of the Examiner, I thought it possible that the author of that attack upon my character might, from his own respectability have been capable of doing me an injury in the estimation of the public; but since I discover that it has come from your pen, I am perfectly satisfied that my reputation can suffer no possible injury, and you may desist from further preparations against any attack from me, either gentlemanly or vulgar. D. HOLLOWAY.

April 10, 1803.

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

CONCERNING NEW-ORLEANS.

(No. V.)

I have already given my reasons for believing that our ambassador will succeed in effecting a favorable negociation; but I must insist that it will proceed from Bonaparte's clemency or policy, and not from the cautious, economical and unintelligible regulations of our own rulers; regulations which I cannot help imputing to the desire of establishing their own popularity, and perpetuating their own power.

It will be asked, what other course the executive ought to have adopted? To answer this with perspicuity, it would be necessary to understand the routine of public affairs. To know the resources, the temper, and the real wishes or wants of both parties. An individual, who is far removed from the sources of information, must form his opinions upon those things which are made known to the world. Such is my situation. From the facts which have appeared, I presume, that upon the first intimation to the executive of the *occlusion* of New-Orleans, the case should have been fairly stated to the French and Spanish ministers, from whom explicit explanations and answers, should have been required. If these were not satisfactory, expresses should have been sent to the intendant of N. Orleans, both by land and by water. Answers might have been obtained from him before the departure of our ambassador extraordinary, or, rather before his appointment, and before the offering of Mr. Ross's resolutions. If satisfaction was not obtained by such means, then the measures contemplated by these resolutions would have been justifiable. It was natural for Mr. Ross, and those who voted with him, to suppose that the executive had gone such lengths, when he knew that an ambassador extraordinary had been appointed, and that the partizans of the executive had given to the president the use of two millions of dollars. As a man of firmness, and acting according to that opinion, the resolutions are certainly, not only justifiable, but deserve applause. A total want of confidence in the executive, and nothing less, would have justified silence. Mr. Ross knew that the democratic members, who had preached so much in their own favor, dare not offer them, or any such. Their political characters, their power, their all, depended upon a different course.

It appears extraordinary that the pacific sentiments of the two ministers, and the explanation by the intendant at N. Orleans, were not made known until there was no room to retreat. A little more promptitude as to the first or a little more delay as to the last, would have made a very different aspect in the state of affairs.

A majority of Congress, it seems, have not only justified, but applauded the destructive sale of the bank stock, at a loss of *one hundred and twenty thousand* dollars; and the people are told that they must be satisfied. It would therefore be idle to say any thing concerning the expence which the embassy will cost; and equally so, to write a single sentence concerning the unlimited and unqualified appropriation of two millions of dollars to the president. Infatuated is he whose faith enables him to have confidence in such doings as these.

I am aware that the advocates for executive infallibility, the persons whose interest or whose confidence prompts them to express such sentiments, will at once overleap all these and all such arguments. They will say, and with vehemence equal to their ignorance, and with zeal equal to their folly, that the resolutions of Mr. Ross had for their ultimate object, a connexion with Great Britain. They will say, that the resolutions had no foundation in reason; the state of things did not authorize them. In the moment of enthusiasm and partyism, they will forget that Mr. Ross, a member of the senate, knew, that an ambassador extraordinary had been appointed; that two millions of dollars had been voted; and it was impossible to contemplate these two great events without believing that the state of things was very different from that which appears to have existed.

It was known to every man, who had not locked up his understanding, that the executive durst not recommend any offensive measures, because congress was opened with a declaration that we were in a state of peace and harmony with our neighbours; because the army had been disbanded; because the most substantial sources of revenue were annihilated; and what is still more important, because he knew that the measures of the ruling powers had destroyed the confidence of the community, to such a degree, that no pecuniary assistance could have been expected by an internal loan.

Contemplating these things, and foreseeing that if war was to happen, it would require public confidence, and particularly among those who had withdrawn it; Mr. Ross, by offering the resolutions, secured to the administration federal support. If he had been influenced by any low and petty ambition, would this have happened? No. The purse and the sword were both offered to those whose political conduct he could not help condemning, that they might repair the injuries which their own blunders had occasioned.

Let the calumniators of Mr. Ross take a calm view of these things. Let them recollect, that neither Ross or his adherents had the smallest chance to be employed. Not a dollar or an appointment would have been given to either of them. And how then can they reconcile the belief, that Ross and other federals were anxious for a war, by which they might be aggrandized? The refutation is too self-evident to require another word. Ross's conduct must have proceeded from pure patriotism, from extreme confidence in the executive, or from the desire of becoming conspicuous. But let the motive be what it may, it now appears, beyond all doubt, that the actual state of things did not warrant the measures which were contemplated by the resolutions.

The persons, who were in the secret, know the truth. So the event proves. And if it was not as well known, long before the ambassador departed; long before the two millions of dollars were assigned to the president; it was because the president, or some body else, did not think proper to propound a plain question to the French and Spanish ministers.

With respect to a connexion with Great Britain, or any other European power, further than is necessary for commercial social & obligations and relations, no American of common understanding can wish it; and although the prevailing party often make use of this as a scare-screw, there is not a man of them who is considered to be any thing, who believes or fears it. But it is well known, that the implacable prejudice of many Americans against the British as a nation, is such, that the smallest hint or allusion at such an event will rouse them to madness. They will not only forget the common relations of urbanity and good manners, but will not listen to the most ostensible fact which deserves their indignation.

Taking advantage of this temper, the democratic party sound an alarm upon every occasion. A state and connexion of things is presumed, which reason abhors. The delusion is established. Popular outcry gains circulation. Truth is obscured. And public rights are immolated, not only without complaint, but the very perpetrators of injury and injustice are countenanced and applauded from the palace to the cabin.

The consequences between a justifiable war, and a war to be produced by our own madness, avarice or ambition, has been explained, but the following remarks may be useful.

If the United States should provoke a war, which cannot be justified, the French will engage in it, with all the advantages of popular approbation, military renown, veteran troops, and national pride. If Great Britain should stand neuter, which would perhaps be her policy, the French could and would pour into our country as many men as they pleased. Havoc, requisition, fire and death, would or might follow their steps. We should have no safety from their superior fleets, armies and resources, except by an alliance with Great Britain. The British, in such a case, might make her own terms, and our necessities would oblige us to submit. This, I know, does not suit a democratic stomach; but it is not therefore the less true.

Every man, of every and of all parties, must see that if a war should be provoked by the French, the British would scarcely wait for overtures. That government would rush into the contest with ardor and alacrity. Her *Jarvis's*, her *Nelsons*, her *Duncans* and her *Smiths* would sweep the Ocean; and all that France has, or expects to obtain in these regions, would be exposed to the combined attacks of the two nations. Our ports and our granaries would be open to our allies, while the French would depend upon distant and precarious supplies from Europe, and the more precarious, because her foes would command the Ocean.

New-Orleans being thus exposed to irresistable assaults from above, would become an easy conquest. Louisiana, the Floridas, and all their dependencies, would fall of course, and the victors might extend their views and their successes to every thing which appertains to France in the western world.

All these things are well known to every Frenchman who has ever reflected upon the subject. St. Domingo, which is supposed to be one of the most valuable possessions in the world, is, at this moment, in a state of desolation. It is the scene of a bloody, ferocious and exterminating war. St. Domingo not only claims the attention of the French government, but Bonaparte has, as yet, found it difficult to restore order and tranquility to that ill-fated island. This is an object, concerning which no other nation intermeddles. If so much delay and so much difficulty occur as to this, what would be the difference in an unjust and unprovoked war with the Uni-

NOTICE,

In the matter of Thomas E. Pleasants, bankrupt.

THE commissioners in a commission of bankruptcy, awarded and issued against Thomas E. Pleasants, late merchant of the county of Louisa, intend to meet at their office in the city of Richmond on Saturday the 16th inst. when and where the creditors of the said bankrupt who have already proved their debts under the said commission, are requested to attend, in order to choose one or more assignees of the said bankrupt's estate and effects, in the place and stead of Prosser and Moncure, two of the assignees heretofore appointed, but have refused to act.

Robert Brooke,
Secretary to the Commissioners.

Commissioners' Office, Richmond, April 11, 1803.

PHILIP LARUS,
DENTIST,

GRATEFUL for past favors, informs his Friends and the Public, that he intends again to practice in the line of his profession, and hopes by his assiduity to merit a continuance of their favors. Orders addressed to him, at Mr. Bowker's, opposite the Bell Tavern, will be strictly attended to.

April 13, 1803.

Discourse on Education.

ON Saturday the 16th of April, J. OGILVIE, at half after 4 o'clock, will deliver in the Capitol, *A Discourse on Juvenile Education*, considered as one of the general sources of social improvement, and as it stands related to the purity and permanence of republican principles, and to the knowledge of rational morality: some observations will also be suggested respecting the propriety of extending the sphere of female education.

N. B. Occasional visitors will be admitted by paying two shillings for each visit.

FOR SALE,
A VALUABLE
TRACT OF LAND,

CONSISTING of 300 acres, situated in Northumberland county, on the river Great Wicomoco. There belongs to it almost all the advantages which any tract of land can possess. It has a landing, at which a vessel drawing 15 feet water may lie with perfect safety, and in twenty yards of the shore. Fish and oysters are sufficiently abundant. In fertility of soil, I dare assert that it is inferior to none in the Northern Neck. About 300 acres of it is heavily covered with timber, a great part of which is fit for plank.

If any person should be disposed to purchase it, money or negroes will be taken in payment. One third of the price to be paid when possession is given; a second third in twelve months; and the remaining third in two years.

JOHN GORDON,
Northumberland county.

April 13, 1803. 12w4w‡

By virtue of three separate deeds of trust, executed on the 28th day of April, last, by Bartlett Still, to the subscriber, to secure the payment of his note, for three thousand three hundred and sixty two dollars eighty four cents, due the first instant to Richard S. Hackley & Co. merchants, New-York, will be sold, at public auction, at the Vendue office of Prosser & Moncure, for ready money, on Thursday the 21st inst. at twelve o'clock A. M. the following property, or so much thereof as will satisfy and pay the aforesaid note and necessary expences attending said trust and sale, viz.—

One TRACT of LAND,

CONTAINING about 200 acres, lying and being in the county of Fluvanna, in the state of Virginia, adjoining the lands of Hezekiah Stone on the West, Richard Nute on the South and East & John Mandley on the North, on or near the waters of James River. Another tract or parcel of land containing 1000 acres, lying on the waters of the Ohio River, in the Grapefield in the county of Christian, and state of Kentucky, adjoining the lands of Henry Heth, being part of that tract of land granted to Albert Ruffell by the commonwealth of Virginia in April, 1788. Also, that valuable Lot of Ground and Brick House, and all other improvements thereon, lying on the bank of the basin of the Canal, in the city of Richmond, which he the said Still purchased of George Winston, fronting on the said basin feet, and running back therefrom feet.

Wm. MONCURE, Trustee.

Richmond, April 4, 1803. tds.

TAKEN UP

BY the subscriber in Charlotte county, the 19th March, 1803, three Estrays; one a red and white Steer, about 5 years old this spring; marked with a crop and underkeel in the left ear, with a nick in the right. Appraised to fifteen dollars.—One red and white Cow, marked with a nick in the right ear and a cross in the left; four years old this spring. Appraised to fifty shillings. And one no horned red Steer, three years old this spring; marked with a crop in the right ear and an underkeel in the left. Appraised to forty shillings. JOEL WATKINS.

3t*

500 Dollars Reward

FOR delivering to the subscriber in the town of Danville, a Mahogany travelling

Writing-Desk,

with its contents, that was lost in the month of December, 1792, between the Bird Ordinary in the county of Louisa, and Danville in the county of Pittsylvania, wrapped up in a Dutch blanket, and containing a few bonds, an invoice of goods with a receipt annexed thereto, also, a separate receipt against a bond and account for a considerable amount, and letters of business which are of no use to any person but the subscriber, and if not got be many thousands lost to him; and as this desk has heretofore been advertised and a moderate reward offered, and no person has discovered it to the subscriber, if the contents thereof is sent to the post master in the town of Danville, the above reward will be paid and no questions asked.

THOS. BARNETT.

April 1, 1803.

TO BE SOLD,

For ready money, under a deed of trust from David Ross, esq. made to John Wickham, Benjamin Mosby, and Geo. Greenhow, in pursuance of a decree of the high court of chancery, made on the 29th day of Sept. 1800, between Andrew Blackburn Colville and others, trustees for the creditors of James Dunlop, plff. and David Ross, defr. in order to raise the sum of 5896 dollars 35 cents, with interest at 5 per cent. from the 29th Oct. 1802, and the further sum of 3361 dollars 63 cents, with interest at 5 per cent from the 29th September, 1800, with the charges and expences of sale, the following

Estates or Plantations,

in the counties of Goochland and Fluvanna, and

Houses and Lots,

in the town of Columbia, or such part of them as may be necessary to raise the said sum of money, with interest and charges as aforesaid.

AN Estate or Plantation in the county of Goochland, called *Coles*, containing by estimation 1500 acres, more or less, lying on the waters of Byrd Creek, and purchased by said Ross of the representatives of James Cole, of Wm. Cole and John Hughes, and adjoining the lands now or late of Richard Adams and Samuel Richardson, according to its known boundaries.

An Estate or Plantation, all or the greater part of which is in the county of Fluvanna, known by the name of *Mount Prospect*, containing by estimation 1200 acres, more or less, adjoining the lands now or late of James Quarles and Joseph Hardin.

The following LOTS in the town of Columbia and county of Fluvanna, to wit. Number 63, on which the Warehouse is built; 75, on which is a store now or lately occupied by J. Forbes; 76, now or lately occupied by Mrs. Price; 54, on which is a lumber-house, now or lately occupied by J. Forbes; and 74, now or lately occupied by J. Strother.

The sale will be by public auction, and will take place at tavern, in the town of Columbia, on Friday the 13th day of May next, when one or more of the trustees will attend and convey to the purchaser in pursuance of the trust deed.

The Lots and Plantations will be exposed to sale separately, in the order that shall appear to the trustees who may attend the most beneficial to the parties interested.

BY THE TRUSTEES.

Richmond, 10th April, 1803.

TAKEN UP

BY the subscriber in the lower end of Goochland county, two stray Horses; one a bay, supposed to be twelve years old, trots and paces, four feet eight or nine inches high, no perceivable brand, some saddle spots, shod before. Appraised to nine pounds. The other a forrel supposed to be rising three years old, trots and gallops, no brand perceivable, near hind foot white, and also the off fore foot, and a full blaze face, shod before. Appraised to nine pounds.

GIDEON HATCHER.

The Famous and Complete Horse,

STIRLING,

Never beaten but once and then by accident;

WAS imported from London by John Hoomes, Esq. of the B. Green, and extraordinary to relate, he won a king's plate at four years old and another at five. He was considered while running, by Mr. Weatherby, the author of the racing calendar and clerk of the course at New-Market, (as will appear by a letter from that gentleman) to be, if not the first, undoubtedly the second horse in England. The celebrated horse Hambletonian, (supposed by some to be his superior, and the first horse then on the British turf) paid him a forfeit of 500 guineas, on a match over the Beacon course, (four miles, one furlong and one hundred and thirty-eight yards) for 1000 guineas; Stirling was among the best racers that ever appeared in England, having won eleven races out of twelve, and when beaten, was undoutedly the best horse that started, as he ran considerably off the course, and even then came in third.

Stirling is a most beautiful bay horse, and descended from the best Stock in England, as will appear from his Pedigree below: he is upwards of fifteen hands and an half, in very high form, extremely gay, with great strength and activity, and is a most capital stallion. Perhaps it may not be amiss to observe, that Stirling's racing was generally four miles, and with the best horses then on the turf: and in order to prove him a horse of great speed, I beg leave to refer the gentlemen of the turf, to the 6th volume of the Sporting Magazine, page 302 and 303. where speaking of the velocity of the Barb horses, and comparing them with the English horses, the following extract follows in page 303: "It is accordingly said, that the "famous running horse Stirling, sometimes ran the first mile (of the New-"Market course) in one minute, which "is at the rate of 82 feet and an half in "a second, an inconceivable swiftness, e-"ven supposing it a little exaggerated, as "is probable it was: but for further sa-"tisfaction, we find it confirmed by Dr. "Matay. If such a velocity had continued "some seconds, it might have been fairly "pronounced, that the horse went swift-"er than the wind, it being very seldom "the most violent wind makes such way: "the greatest known velocity of a ship at "sea, is six marine leagues in an hour, "and supposing the ship to take the third "of the velocity of the wind which im-"pressed it, the speed of that wind would "not amount to 80 feet in one second." The subscriber does not pretend to say but the above account may be exaggerated, yet from a fair construction of the extract taken from the Sporting Magazine, he concludes that Stirling was selected as the fleetest horse in England, to compare his speed with that of the Barb horses.

In 1794, Stirling, then three years old, won a match of 100 guineas each, at Ascot, beating Mr. Crosby's Victor, (this was the first time he started.) He afterwards won at Egham, the Magna Charta stakes of 20 guineas each, fifteen subscribers, beating with ease Mr. Durand's Play-or Pay, and three others. In 1795, when the property of E. H Delme, Esq. he won a 50l. plate at New-Market, Duke's course, four miles, beating Lord Strathmore's Horatia, Lord Grosvenor's Lilliput, and Mr. Girdler's Bishop Blaze. He won the Jockey Club plate for four years old, (Round Course,) four miles, beating the Duke of Grafton's Minion, Lord Clermont's Repeator, and Lord Grosvenor's Capricum. He received forfeit of 75 guineas from Mr. Ruttin's filly at Epsom, and won the king's plate at Ipswich. In 1796, he won at New-Market, the second class of the Oatland stakes, beating Mr. Wilson's Caustic, Lord Grosvenor's bay colt by Potfos out of String, Mr. Bott's Totteridge, the Duke of Bedford's Brass, Lord Egremont's Fractious, and Lord Darlington's Albourne. He Afterwards ran with the winners of the other two classes, for the main of the Oatlands, which he also won, beating Lord Tichfield's Viret, and Lord Grosvenor's Lilliput. The same year he won the king's plate at Burford beating Mr. Bott's Totteridge. In 1797, Stirling beat Lord Sackville's Kitear, a match at New-Market, for 300 guineas each: received forfeit from Sir Henry Vane Tempest's Hambletonian, in a match over the Beacon course for 1000 guineas, half forfeit; won a sweepstakes of 100 guineas each, (7 subscribers) beating Lord Darlington's St. George and others, Duke's Course, (4 miles.) He was lamed before his next engagement, and has not started since.

The above horse will stand the ensuing season, (which will commence on the 1st day of March next, and end on the first day of August following) at Ampthill, 6 miles from Richmond, and will cover mares at Three and a Half Guineas the leap, (to be paid at the stable door:) 7 Guineas the season (which may be discharged any time before the 1st of August next, by the payment of Five Guineas,) and Ten Guineas for insuring a mare to be with foal, to be returned if such should not be the case, with One Dollar to the Groom in every instance. The best pasturage in the state (with a considerable addition to what I had last year) and servants board, *gratis*; grain furnished at the market price (for which the money must be sent.) The greatest attention will be paid to mares; but no responsibility for accidents or escapes. Notes for Seven Guineas (to be discarged as above

Richmond Mills.

THE subscriber hereby informs the public, that at length after much trouble and expence, he has nearly compleated one of his Mills on the James River Canal, in which there are two pair of Burr stones for manufacturing Wheat, and two pair of Cologne stones now ready to grind Corn.

That the inconveniences which might arise from delay and difference of measures may be avoided, CORN will be received only by weight, at fifty pounds to the bushel, and a supply of MEAL and HOMINY will always be kept ready to give in exchange at the rate of eighty-five pounds of Meal or ninety two pounds of Hominy for one hundred pounds of Corn.

After the loss of weight by cleaning and evaporation in grinding is deducted, the toll on Meal will be only about one tenth, and on Hominy one twentieth; it wise therefore be much the interest of those who keep horses, to have all their Corn ground.

As the subscriber is now providing a Fan and Screen for the purpose of cleaning the corn effectually before it is ground, and as the Meal will be made from the best corn only, and none but such as is merchantable will be received; he hopes that general satisfaction will be given.

THOMAS RUTHERFOORD.

N. B. The deduction for Storage and Shrinkage on Corn deposited to be exchanged for Meal and Hominy, will be made as moderate as possible.

January 1st, 1803.

10 Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY on Friday the 14th day of January, 1803, from the plantation of Charles Edwards, dec. in King William county,

TONEY,

A mulatto man, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high or there about; had on when he went away a white woollen Virginia cloth coat and pantaloons. I suppose he is in the neighborhood of Mrs. Sutton of Middlesex, as he came from that estate. I forewarn all persons from harboring or employing him and all masters of vessels from taking him, out of the state. I will give the above reward to any person that will deliver him to me in the aforesaid county, or secured in any jail in this state so that I get him.

DAVID L. SMITH,
Committee to the Estate of Charles Edwards, deceased.

March 16, 1803. 3t

Sports of the Turf.

ON Tuesday, the 26th day of April next, will be run for, over the Broad Rock course, a POST SWEEPSTAKE, for four years old colts and fillies, three mile heats, carrying 100lbs. on each. Subscribers not bound to name their colt until the hour of starting.—To this sweepstake there are three subscribers at 100 dollars each, play or pay. The subscription to be kept open until the first day of April. Gentlemen who wish to become subscribers, can do it by letter, where it is not convenient for them to do it otherwise.

The day following, will be run for, the BROAD ROCK JOCKEY CLUB PURSE of 400 dollars, four mile heats, free for any horse, mare or gelding, agreeably to the rules of New-Market, as to the weights.

On the third day, a purse of 200 dollars, two mile heats, agreeably to the above rules. There is also a subscription opened for a sweepstake for a Pipe of Madeira Wine, free for any horse, mare or gelding, running two mile heats. The amount of the wine to be equally proportioned amongst the subscribers, and to be run for, after the colt sweepstake is run on the first day. Good Stables and litter furnished at the ground for race horses. WILLIAM BALL.

Broad-Rock, March 1, 1803.

The following toll will be demanded at the gate:—For every four wheel carriage, one dollar; for every two wheel carriage, half a dollar; for every person on horse back or on foot, one quarter of a dollar. All members of the club as to themselves, come in free.

NOTICE,

In the matter of *Joseph Anthony*,
BANKRUPT.

THE subscriber being duly appointed assignee of the estate and effects of Joseph Anthony Bankrupt; all persons indebted to the said Bankrupt or who have any of his effects, are not to pay or deliver the same to any other person or persons than the subscriber, or to such as shall be duly authorised by him.

RICHARD DENNY, Assignee.

Richmond, January 10, 1803.

I will Sell

THE balance of my Upper TRACT in Orange, 900 acres, in lots as may suit the purchaser or purchasers, giving credit till the 20th of November next, at the next Orange district court. Bond and good security will be required. Also, 600 acres of the TRACT near the courthouse, on the same terms.

JOHN BAYLOR.

March 18, 1803: 2m.

TO PRINTERS.

For sale, for Cash,

A Royal size PRINTING PRESS.
1 Fount of English,
1 ditto Pica,
1 ditto Small Pica,

All of which are very good. Application to be made to the Printer of this paper.

RICHMOND MILLS.

THE public are hereby respectfully informed, that we shall continue to furnish Meal and Hominy for next quarter at same prices as the last, viz:

For Meal per bushel of 50lbs. 3/
Hominy per do. 50lbs. 3/3;

And they are requested to take notice, that these articles will only be delivered hereafter to tickets, which may be had at our counting house.

T. RUTHERFOORD, & Co.

31st March, 1803. oawtf

FOR SALE,

From Six to Eight Hundred Acres

LAND,

BINDING on the waters of Spring Creek, in Prince Edward county, about ten miles above the courthouse—This Land is considered to be equal in quality to any in that part of the county, at least 30 acres of fine Meadow Land on it, and not more than one third of it cleared. As it is presumed that no one would become a purchaser without first viewing the premises, a further description of said land is deemed unnecessary. Any person disposed to purchase may see the land by applying to *William Lindsay*, living adjoining, and know the terms from him or *William Hickman*, in Powhatan county, near the courthouse, or myself in Richmond.

RICHARD K. RANDOLPH.

November 5, 1802.

The Noted Running Horse, BELL-AIR,

(By Hart's Old Med'ley.)

FULL fifteen hands and an half high, bred by John Taylor, Esq. of Mount Airy.

THE pedigree of Bell-Air, his character as a foal getter, and performance on the turf, are so well known to rank him among the best horses on the continent, that a detail of them here the subscriber deems superfluous, as certificates to that effect, may be seen where he stands.

He will stand the ensuing season at my stable in Amherst county, twelve miles above the court house, six below the Buffalo Springs, and eight from New-Glasgow—to be let to mares at TWELVE DOLLARS the single leap, to be paid when the mare is covered; TWENTY DOLLARS the season, to be secured by note with each mare, payable on the first day of August next, at which time the season will expire; and FIFTY DOLLARS to insure a mare to be in foal, to be secured also by note, on demand, with each mare so put, endorsed, payable when ascertained she is in foal or transferred, with interest, in either case from that period only. Good and extensive pasturage and servants boarded gratis, and mares fed with grain at the market price, if directed, to be paid for before they are taken away.

Great care and attention may be relied on, but will not hold myself by any means responsible for accidents that may unavoidably happen.

BEVERLY WILLIAMSON.

February 17th, 1803.

Pursuant to a law of the last session of Assembly, I hereby offer

FOR SALE,

4792 Dollars 19 Cents,

Six per cent. Stock of the United States,

2396 Dollars 11 Cents,

of Deferred Six per cent. and

28,814 Dollars 58 Cents

of Three per cent.

BELONGING to the state of Virginia; persons inclined to purchase will please to make their propositions by letter, or otherwise, before the 20th of next month.

Wm. MOSELEY, *Treasurer.*

Richmond, Treasury Office, March 11, 1803.

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP OF

Adams and Fisher,

WAS on the 12th of last month, dissolved, by mutual consent. All those having claims against that concern will apply to James Fisher for settlement and those indebted will make immediate payment, as no further indulgence can be given.

RICHARD ADAMS.
JAMES FISHER.

Richmond, April 4, 1803.

JAMES FISHER

HAVING purchased the stock of goods belonging to Adams and Fisher, intends carrying the business on for his own account. The assortment of goods is equal to any in that line.

The Executors of the late Gen. George Washington,

Offer for sale the following Tracts of

LAND,

A TRACT in Loudoun county on Difficult Run, containing 300 acres—The soil well adapted for farming and a considerable proportion of it might easily be improved into meadow. There is a valuable mill-seat on the premises. It lies on the great road from the City of Washington, Alexandria and Georgetown to Leesburg and Winchester, 19 miles from Alexandria, less from the City and George Town, and not more than three from the Great Falls of the Potomac.

One Tract containing 2,481 acres, lying in the counties of Loudoun and Fauquier, called Ashby's Bent. The soil is that which is said to be most favorable to Plaster of Paris, well watered by several never failing streams issuing from the mountain. Part of this land is cleared and tenanted for lives.

One tract lying part in each of the above counties, containing 885 acres. Chatten's Run passes through this tract and gives several valuable mill-seats. The soil is similar to the above tract and equally favorable to Plaster of Paris.

A tract on the South Fork of Bullskin, containing 1600 acres—One also, Head of Evans's Mill, containing 453 acres, and one on Wormley's line, containing 183 acres. These several tracts are in Jefferson (late Berkeley) county—the soil very similar in quality, and particularly adapted to the culture of tobacco, hemp, wheat and Indian Corn, situated twelve miles from Harper's Ferry.

One tract containing 571 acres in Frederick county. This land is in the vicinity of the last mentioned tracts and equally valuable.

One tract in Hampshire county containing 240 acres. This tract, tho' small, is extremely valuable. It lies on Potomac River, about twelve miles above the town of Bath (or Warm Springs) and is in the shape of a horse-shoe, the river running almost round it—two hundred acres of it are rich low grounds, with a great abundance of the largest Walnut and other trees, which with the produce of the soil, might (by means of the improved navigation of the Potomac) be brought to a shipping port with more ease and at a smaller expence than that which is transported only 30 miles by land.

One third part of 1119 acres in Nansemond county near Suffolk, lying on the road from Suffolk to Norfolk and on Nansemond River. This land is considered extremely valuable by those who are acquainted with it.

One tract in Charles county, Maryland, containing 600 acres. It is very level and lies near the river Potomac.

One tract in Montgomery county, Maryland, containing 519 acres. This land lies about 30 miles above the City of Washington, not far from Kettoctan, and is good farming land.

One tract in Pennsylvania, containing 234 acres. This land affords an exceeding good stand on Braddock's road from Fort Cumberland to Pittsburg, and a large quantity of natural meadow fit for the scythe. It is distinguished by the appellation of the Great Meadows, where the first action with the French, in the year 1754, was fought.

One other tract on the Mohawk river, state of New-York, containing 1000 acres.

In North West Territory—Three tracts lying on Little Miami, containing 3031 acres.

In Kentucky—On Rough Creek, one tract containing 3000 acres—ditto adjoining, 2000 acres. Indisputable titles can be given for the above lands.

LOTS

IN THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

Two improved lots near the Capitol, square 634. The improvements are, on each an elegant three story brick house.

Four other unimproved lots on the Eastern Branch, No. 5, 12, 13 and 14, in square 667. These lots are advantageously situated on the water.

ALEXANDRIA.

A few valuable lots in Alexandria, corner of Pitt and Princes streets, three or four of which are let on ground rent at 3 dollars per foot.

WINCHESTER.

One lot, in town, of half an acre, adjoining Doctor Makay's, enclosed with a good post and rail fence, and another in the commons of about six acres.

BATH, OR WARM SPRINGS.

Two well situated lots, on one of them is a small building large enough to accommodate one family.

The terms of sale will be made known by application to either of the subscribers.

Samuel Washington,
Culpeper county.
George S. Washington,
Jefferson do.
William A. Washington,
Westmoreland do.
George W. P. Custis,
Mount Washington,
Fairfax do.
Bushrod Washington,
Mount Vernon, do.
Lawrence Lewis,
Wood Lawn, do.

August 30. eptf.

UNION TAVERN.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the public that he is now in possession of that well known stand, so long and so justly considered the most elegible in town, for the purpose for which he intends it; its situation as a Coffee-House, stands unrivaled, from its convenience to the Post-Office; its contiguity to the Capital, must always render it an object to those gentlemen who have public business to transact, while its elevated situation in the most desirable part of the city, under the hill, will, he hopes, ever make it agreeable to ALL who consult their own comfort. These local advantages joined to the strict attention which he intends always to bestow, will, he flatters himself, insure him that proportion of the public patronage, which it shall be his constant study to deserve.

J. H. LYNCH.

Richmond, Feb. 22, 1803.

NOTICE

In the case of *James Thompson*,
A BANKRUPT.

THE subscribers being duly appointed assignees of the estate and effects of James Thompson, bankrupt, all persons indebted to the said bankrupt, or have any of his effects are not to pay or deliver the same to any person or persons than the subscribers, or to such as shall be duly authorized by them.

Samuel Myers,
Wm. Mackenzie, } *Assignees.*

Richmond, Feb. 5, 1803. tf

NOTICE.

By virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed to me by *John Hicks*, (now deceased) to secure the payment of a debt due to *John Beaur*, will be sold, for ready money, at the Oaks, in Hanover county, on Thursday the 21st day of April next,

TWO SLAVES;

ONE a Negro man called Polydore; the other a mulatto girl named Betsey, to pay the sum of five hundred dollars, and the costs attending the aforesaid trust, by

WILLIAM JONES, Trustee.

March 26, 1803. 1aw3w.

AND

William Nelson, only surviving executor of William Armistead, deceased, and Charles Carter Armistead, heir at law of the said William Armistead, late an infant, but now of full age, Defts.

THE defendant Charles Carter Armistead not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of Assembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiffs by their counsel, *It is ordered*, That the said defendant do appear here on the 17th day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper of the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,
PETER TINSLEY, c. c.

For Sale or Rent, a commodious two story DWELLING-HOUSE,

SITUATE on the main street of Richmond, just above Doctor M'Clurg's, with seven rooms, five with fire places, a good cellar and kitchen; there is besides, an out house with two rooms, one plank floored; and a Smoke-House. A fine stream of water runs through and may be made to water every part of the lot, which is completely inclosed. The necessary repairs will be finished, and the house ready to be occupied by the first of April. For terms apply to

A. BLAIR.

March 24, 1803.